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IS: 4754 - 1968

*Indian Standard*  
SPECIFICATION FOR  
STAINING TROUGHS AND JAR

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**INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION**  
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# Indian Standard

## SPECIFICATION FOR STAINING TROUGHS AND JAR

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# *. Indian Standard*

## SPECIFICATION FOR STAINING TROUGHS AND JAR

### 0 . FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 28 August 1968, after the draft finalized by the Medical Glass Instruments and Appliances Sectional Committee had been approved by the Consumer Products Division Council.

**0.2** Preparation of standards for surgical instruments, medical equipment and apparatus, including medical glass instruments has been taken up at the instance of the Advisory Committee for Development of Surgical Instruments, Equipment and Appliances, Government of India.

**0.3** Great need has been felt for the standardization of glass apparatus and instruments used in pathological work. This standard, covering the essential **requirements** of staining troughs and jar, is expected to help in providing uniform equipment to all laboratories.

**0.4** This standard is one of a series of Indian Standards on pathological glass **apparatus**. Other specifications published so far in the series are:

IS : 3740-1966 Tubes, glass, for pathological work

IS : 3741-1966 Tubes, sedimentation

IS : 3742-1966 Pipettes, dilution, for haemocytometers

IS : 4067-1967 Tube, swab (West type), for throat

IS : 4068-1967 Ureometer, Doremus type

IS : 4069-1967 Urinometer

IS : 4087-1967 Pipette for haemoglobinometers and blood pipettes  
for biochemical work

IS : 4363-1967 Drip counter

IS : 4364-1967 Pipettes, serological

IS : 4444-1967 Bottles, bacteriological

IS : 4445- 1967 Filter and filter chamber for blood transfusion

IS : 4708-1968 Urine glass, conical

**0.5** This standard contains clauses 6.1 and **7.1** which call for agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.

**0.6** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960\*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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## 1. SCOPE

**1.1** This specification lays down the requirements of the following staining troughs and jar (including lids) used in pathological work:

- a) Staining trough, vertical;
- b) Staining trough, horizontal; and
- c) Staining jar, coplin.

## 2. MATERIAL

**2.1** The staining troughs and jar shall be made from clear glass (for definition see IS: 1382-1961†).

## 3. SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

**3.1** The shape and dimensions shall be as given in Fig. 1 to 3.

## 4. WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH

**4.1** The staining troughs and jar shall be free from bubbles and as far as possible, free from striæ, stones and other visible defects (see IS : 1382-1961†).

**4.2** The troughs and jar shall not rock when placed on a horizontal flat surface. They shall not topple over when placed on a surface inclined at an angle of 10° to the horizontal. The external edges at the base shall be smooth and uniformly rounded.

**4.3** The rim of the lid shall be flat and ground. The lid shall sit properly on the troughs and jar.

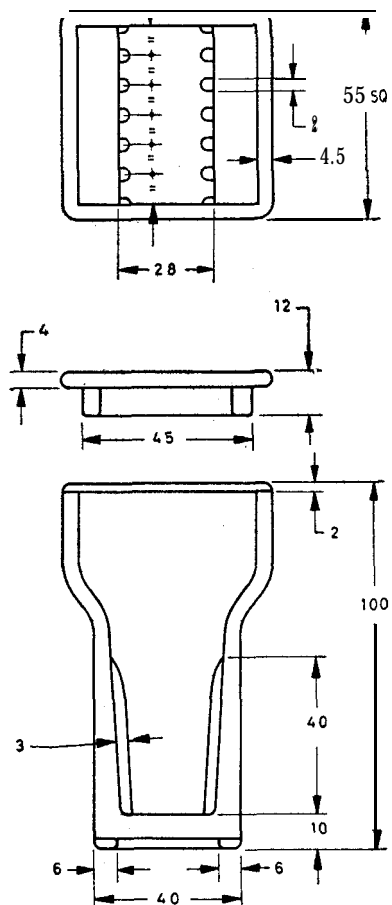
## 5. MARKING

**5.1** Each staining trough and jar shall be marked with the name of the manufacturer, his initials or trade-mark.

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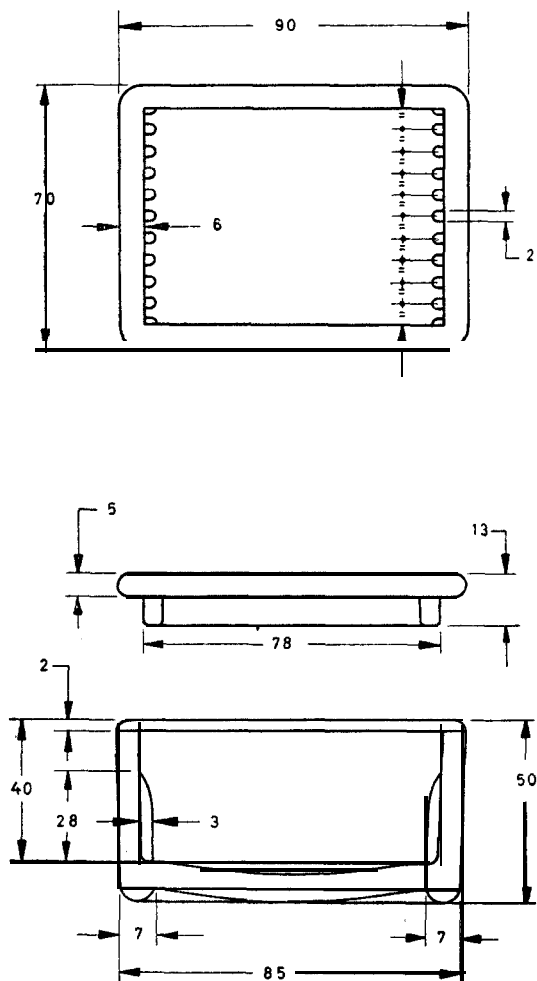
\*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

†Glossary of terms relating to glass industry.



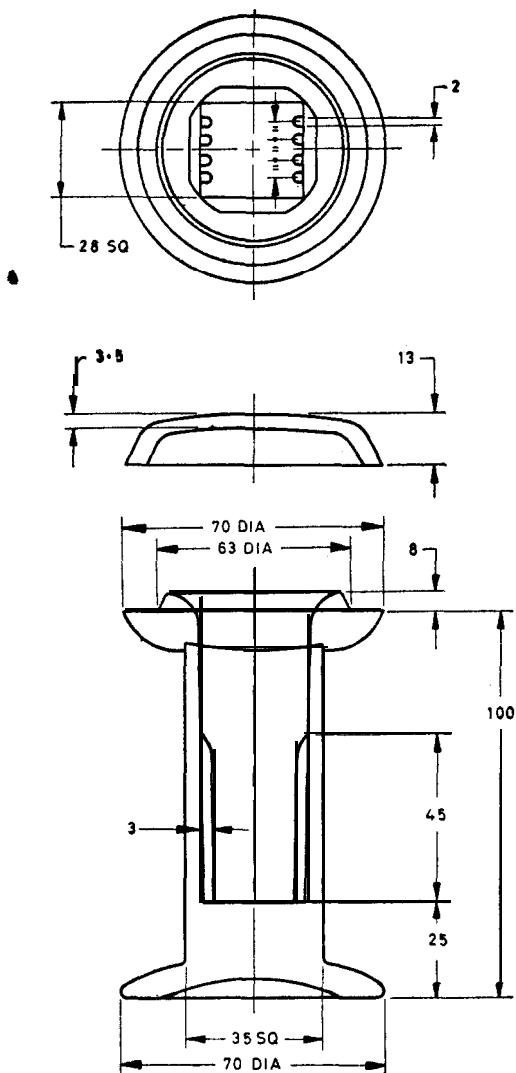
All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 STAINING TROUGH, VERTICAL



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 2 STAINING TROUGH, HORIZONTAL



All dimensions in millimetres.

**FIG. 3 STAINING JAR, COPLIN**

**5.1.1** Each staining trough and jar may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

**NOTE** -The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution ( Certification Marks ) Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Presence of this mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard, under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control during production. This system, which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer, has the further safeguard that the products as actually marketed are continuously checked by ISI for conformity to the standard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

## **6. PACKING**

**6.1** The staining trough and jar may be packed as given in 6.1.1 or as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

**6.1.1** Each staining trough and jar shall be wrapped in thin paper and suitably cushioned with straw in a carton.

## **7. SAMPLING**

**7.1** Sampling and acceptance criteria shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier, preferably as given in IS :4426-1967\*.

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\*Methods of sampling laboratory glassware and medical glass instruments,

## INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Indian Standards Institution (**ISI**), which started functioning in 1947, is the national standards organization for India. Its principal object is to prepare standards on national and international basis and promote their general adoption.

The overall control of **ISI**, which is run and financed jointly as a non-profit making body by the Government and private enterprise, is exercised by the General Council, composed of representatives of Central and State Governments; leading trade, scientific and technological organizations; and subscribing members. The Union Minister of Industry is the **ex-officio** President of **ISI**.

The present technical activity of **ISI** is carried out through 8 Division Councils for **Agricultural and Food Products**; **Chemical**; **Civil Engineering**; **Consumer Products**; **Electrotechnical**; **Mechanical Engineering**; **Structural and Metals**; and **Textile**. All technical work relating to the formulation and revision of standards is done by committees appointed by and under the direction of their respective Division Councils. These committees consist of experts drawn from manufacturing units, technical institutions, purchase organizations and other concerned bodies,

To make available benefits of Indian Standards to the common man, **ISI** has introduced its Certification Marks Scheme under the **Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952**, as amended by the *Amendment Act, 1961*. According to this Act, quality goods conforming to Indian Standards can carry the **ISI Certification Mark**. This Mark is a third-party guarantee of quality of marked goods. Licences to use the **ISI Certification Mark** are granted to manufacturers using reliable methods of quality control subject to overall inspection by **ISI**.

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Of these, the standards belonging to the Consumer Products Group, at present, fall under the following categories:

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